THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS. THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Meeting of the Governors and Directors of the

Bank of England. inions of Bankers and Others

THE VINTAGE IN ITALY.

Car London and Madrid Correspondence,

&c., &c.,

The Africa's mails were delivered in this city last eve g. We have compiled from our European files a care-summary of the latest financial movements in Lon-, Paris and Vienna, from which it will be seen that morey panic in England had not completely subsi-on 13th instant. General Simpson's despatch, ad on 29th ultimo, contains the details of the latest ements of the contending parties in the Crimea. Madrid correspondent gives some interesting facts setting the present state of affairs in Spain. We and important, both in a commercial and political int of view. Geneaal Flores had assembled eighteen added troops outside the city of Montevideo, with a two of checking the revolutionary party, with whom he cted that the Brazilian Minister was leagued for the

Le Nord, (the Russian organ in Belgium), of October 8, says:—The Anglo-French journals will probably announce to-morrow the bombardment of Olessa. It is thought that there are at that place immense stores of wheat, and as the supply of grain in Fegland and France is deficient, it is no doubt considered quite rational to burn what Russia possesses. It is probable that we may behold in the Black Sea a new bombardment of Swea Jorg. Even if it should have worse financial consequences for Russia, we may ask ourselves whether such an expedition will exhaust the empire as the English journals assert, and whether the evil which the allied fleets can inflict on Russia will not be a terrible blow to the commercial interests of all countries which are interested in Odessa. The reply will be, "This is war, we will burn everything on the coasts that is not surrendered." Alas! all will be burnt, perhaps, but certainly it will not be surrendered." Le Nord, (the Russian organ in Belgium), of October

Our London Correspondence. LONDON, Oct. 12, 1855.

News of the Week.

There is really so little stirring that this is but the pology for a news-letter. The details of the cavalry en-

on the other hand, that Gen. Mouravieff has had a successful engagement with Turkish cavalry, near Kars, capturing the brave old Ali-Pacha and fourguns. The allies are busy destroying such portions of Sebas-topol as they do not wish to retain, and the inter-

nge of shots takes place daily between the town and ne north batteries.

The government telegraph is silent.

ored before Odessa, and the next news expected is bardment of that city. Up to the evening of the th of October no bombardment had taken place.

The next item of news is the happy situation of the Em

ess Eugenie. It is thus officially announced in the mileur:—"She has entered the fifth month. The prayers of France are requested for the august lady."

London is awfully dull. A few persons are dropping

into town, but slowly.

Charles Mathews has made his re-appearance on the stage at Drury Lane.

Our Spanish Correspondence

MADRID, Oct. 6, 1855.

The Rain and the Deputies—Debates in the Cortes—The Queen's Abortion—Attempted Flight and Abdication— Egartero Attempts to Resign and is Prevented—The King Consort—Return of the Court and Cubinst Changes—The Alliance of Spain, England and France—Attitude of the Cortes and the Country—Lands of the Clergy—The Bud-Vife of Mr. Perry, late Secretary of Legation—He Sill Remains with his Fumily—Movements of Mr. Dodge,

The immense quantity of rain which has fallen has roken up the roads, so that the Deputies were not able a arrive in time for the first session of the Cortes, on the st. Only eighty members were present, but the have been dropping in till the benches are again full. The debates bid fair to be lively and interesting. Several members are understood to be re-solved to make bitter attacks upon the government especially upon the supposed alliance contracted with France and England for the Eastern war—upon the noisy alace question, and generally upon the unenergetic and imorous march of the Cabinet, which is the reason why the country is discontented and unquiet.

Queen, in consequence of the fury our beloved sovereign got into about the palace question, and which I told you of last week, it appears now that there were also some attempts at flight and even at abdication. There is no doubt all this hubbub has been produced by the counsels good many are either now in prison or in banishment. The Queen's private secretary still remains in close confinement, without permission to see or be seen by any body.

Espartero, the Duke of Victory, has been making

great efforts to resign and retire from the directlu of affairs, but his friends will not let him do it, and to is incapable of doing anything himself.

The King Consort who is in a state of chronic rage be-

The King Consort who is in a state of chronic rage because of the course of affairs, and more especially because they have taken away from him and bankshed from the Court his most infimate friends among his gentlemen equerries, servants, etc., who are supposed to have been intriguing with the apostolical party, and protecting the private pleasures of his Majesty. The King, it seems, is engaged in the laudable occupation of fomenting the discontent and bitter feetings of his spouse, our lady—whom 600 preserve.

The Court returned to Madrid on the 1st instant, somewhat unexpectedly—as it was supposed the Quean could not be moved so son after her miscarriage—but Her Majest appears "to have made an effort." Coincident with the return of the Court and the deputies the cholers, which has been just alive all summer, has shaken itself, stretched a little, and killed a hundred or two daily for a few days past.

A change in the Cabinet is inevitable, but there is no great probability that anything better than the actual ministens will come out of the troubled pool, and 60d knows they are bad enough.

We shall soon see whether what is said to be beyond a doubt, and whatour government is as eilent about, is really live or not. We are told that the alliance between his, is a thing already settled between the Cabinets of Madrid, Faris and London, and that the consent of the Cortes alone is all that is lacking.

It is pretty evident to me that the government ought not to count much upon the Cortes in this matter, upon which, also, the opinion of the country has already been so freely spoken; and it is to be expected that they will encounter a terrible opposition, although they should make it a question of life or death for themselves.

All that keep Espartero and O'Bonell in power now, is the lack of anybody else to take their places.

The sale of the lands of the clergy released from mortmath has already pasid the government's 1,000,000, and proceed, without appearing to care much for the Pope or the clergy, who denounce all cause of the course of affairs, and more especially because they have taken away from him and banished from the

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Aspect of Commercial Affairs in Europe—New Russian Loan—The Condition of the Banks of England at d'France—The Drain of Gold, &c., &c.

[From the London Times, (city article,) Oct. 11.]
The probability of a further advance to morrow of the Bank rate of discount to 6 per cent was the chief subject of discussion during the entire day, and political news is comparatively diaregarded. In the Stock Exchange and many other quarters, but not among the leading bankers, the belief in another upward movement seemed general. The firm appearance of the exchanges, the belief that no additional amounts have been withdrawn during the past lew days for France, and the knowledge that some gold was yesterday tuken to the Bank, encouraged an impression that a fresh step may this week not be deemed necessary but, on the other hand, it transpired that the demand for discount at the tank had again been extremely heavy, and the more faccorable symptoms were therefore completely neutralized. This increased demand on the day preceding the Bank Court must be expected every week, until some assurance can be gained that the exceptional course of the Pank of France is endel, since the commercial community now provide for their fears rather than for their wants of the private bankers and discount houses could but rely that the extreme rate had been reoched, their confidence is such in the general state of trade that they would immediately afford abundant accommodation. It is therefore probable that an immediate rise of 1 per cent, or even more, provided it were known to be the last, or could fairly be considered so, would be followed by much less inconvenience than another movement of a half per cent, with the propect a week hence of further disturbance.

The perplexities of the public regarding the past and weekle letters energtimes of the Bank of France are un-

cent, or even more, provided it were known to be the last, or could fairly be considered so, would be followed by much less inconvenience than another movement of a half per cent, with the prospect a week hence of further disturbance.

The perplexities of the public regarding the past and probable future operations of the Bank of France are undiminished, and until the proceedings of that institution assume a plainer character, the commercial business of both countries must be seriously disturbed. The xajority appear to consider that the method by which the recent measures were carried out was in accordance with that already (searched in the Times; but a variety of suggestions are forwarded by correspondents, each illustrating the extent of uncertainty that prevails. Thus, one writer, whose opinion on any financial question would at all time command attention, observes:—

I think there must be some mistake in the idea that the measure can have been accomplished by an operation through the Bourse. It seems to me evident that if the scheme has been cough have been obtained by the deposite in thir country of some general securities with the large financial establishments having heavy deposits in their bands, which they may have been tempted to advance by the offer of a high rate of interest. An operation of that kind may be carried or for many months, provided the borrowers be willing to pay the rate of moties. Withher, however, my idea be right or wrong, it is clear that such mysterious proceedings may prove extremely detrimental to both countries. In the present cordial good understanding between France and England it becomes the duty of both to unite their strength in every way not to divide in the bonefield to be bein, and if the existing charters of either do not now admit of it, an alteration or power to accomplish that object might be strength in a wery and to the sea of the continuous durantage.

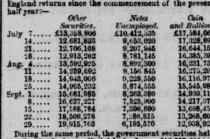
Another correspondent considers there must still be some influences in power of the high and the provider of the

actions were at less, for money, and 87 to 15 for the white for Norman. At a later now interests of more interests, format while the price for the account was 75 to 15. At 1 the common the process of the common the process of the common the process of the common three the process of the common three process o

There are, at the present day, many in whom, probably, "the wish is father to the thought," who are in the habit of exclaining that "the sun of England is set," and that the immense burden of her public debt will prevent her from carrying on the present war with that energy with which it ought to be conducted. A pariamentary paper just printed contains some very interesting and useful facts on this subject. The result which it exhibits taken in ennnection with the course of commercial legislation during the last ten years, may well serve to dispel any gloomy foreloodings which may be findulged in with respect to the financial position of the country. From this document, it appears that the total amount of our unredeemed debt on the 5th of January, 1821. was . £50, 505, 000, bearing an unusual interest of £36, 064, 004, while on the 31st of March of the present year the debt was but £751, 464, 600, and the annual charge thereupon £22, 537, 000. being a decrease in the capital during the thirty-four years of £43, 334, 000, and of annual interest £5, 179, 000. During this period our average yearly payments on account of interest and charges have somewhat exceeded £25, 000, 000, thus making an aggregate sum more than equal to the amount of the whole debt in 1821. This, however, is not all; we have not only paid with regularity the dividends upon our stocks, but have reduced the capital of the debt by not less than £42,00,000, being at the rate of something like one million and a quarter per annum.

In 1850, the quantity of 5 per cent stock which existed was £153, 419,000—at the present time there is only £435,000 of that stock borne on our books. We have now not per cent stock, while in 1850 there was not less than £745,000 of 600, being at the rate of something like one million and a 23c per cent atock, which did not that stock, reaching a sum of not less than £745,033,000; and we have aloce a 23c per cent stock which did not that stock, reaching a sum of not less than £745,000,000. While we have one of sum of the

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15. 17,588,784 7,386,890 13,698,455
22. 18,509,278 7,286,515 13,288,607
29. 19,915,763 7,286,515 13,288,607
29. 19,915,763 6,195,570 12,038,928

During the same period, the government securities held by the bank have diminished from £13,757,224 to £12,125,020, a difference of £1,632,198. How much of this sum represents sales of stock and excheque bills by the bank we have no means of judging. The most satisfactory item of the bank balance sheet is undoubtedly that of the public deposits, which stood on the 7th of July at £6,852,380, fell on the 14th of July; owing to the quarterly dividend payments, to £2,811,014, and has since gradually ascended to its present amount of £8,144,290. A mere glance at the above table affords sufficient explanation of the progressive rase in the bank charges; and it is evident that if the resources of the catablishment continue to diminish in the same ratio, the rate of discount has not yet seen its highest point. On next Saturday, the 13th inst., some relief will, it is hoped, be afforded to the money market by the commencement of the dividend payments, which will release some ix or seven millions; but, on the other hand; it must be borne in mind that these disbursements have been "discounted" to even a larger extent than usual by the advances made by the bank during the last three or four weeke. We must also take into account the sum that has to be paid on the British and Turkish loans. On Treesday next, the 16th inst., the 10 per cent. instalment on the former will absorb £1,000,000, which must be placed as act-off, on the adverse side, against the government disbursements to fundholders. Moreover, the hallon destined for the Turkish operanment will, it is apprehended, be chiefly required in the shape of specie. Meanwhile, the knowledge that the tendency of gold to five mineral side of the real nature of the influences affecting the money market, and we fear we must add that their arrival at such well founded conclusion has been materially impected by the remarkable pecultarity

Fank of France, and we felt bound to give expression to the carrest hope entertained by the more cautious pertion of the community, that the Fank of Ergland would not hesitate to adopt the further measure of correction involved in a rise in the rate of discount to 5½ per cent. This advance was announced on the sith. The Timer, which throughout the week had not made the slightest allusion to the probability of the step, could not restrain some expressions of surprise and dissatisfaction, and came forward on the 5th with an elaborate and length attempt at self-vindication, in which reveral arguments aircady refuted were still persisted in, the writer's memorable "accidentail" theory was again revived, and speculative and unpatriotic motives were feely imputed to all parties venturing to think and write etherwise than in accordance with these views. The writer was especially severe upon a "multitude of theories" put foward by the Aims, while another comprised the idea that Russia had been secretly borrowing." in the first of these "theories" many people seem still dispeced to believe, whilst the latter "idea." was certainly brought to the light of day in the city article of the Times firelf.

The most Cangerous part of our contemporary's argument we think is this, that the operations of the Bank of France are almost the sele cause of the present pressure, and that this gold must "infallibly" return. We have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that rash statements of this kind are highly mischievous, and that in the present uncertain state of affairs, a journalist is guilty of a positive deretiction of duty, if he fails to do his ulmost to impress prudence and caution upon the public mind. In many respects, our existing monetary position is anomalous and novel, and should rather induce calm discussion than the hasty enunciation of partial and illentiations of the Bank of Prance ourneased. We have put forward statistics showing the enormous intergase in the Eastern demand for silver, which for some time part

money narial until such time as the French demand may be met by the large remittances shortly expected from Australia.

[From the London News (City Article) Oct. 12]

It being the weekly board yesterdry at the Bank of Figland, and an impression prevailing in many quarters that a further rise would be made in the rate of discount, business in the Stock Exchange and in other branches of trade was subjected to much uncertainty. The sitting of the circuity procedestracordinarily protracted, and transactions in the Stock Exchange and in other branches of trade was subjected to much uncertainty. The sitting of the circuity procedestracordinarily protracted, and transactions in the teach markets became generally supended. At length, at nearly 2 o'clock, it transpired that the Board had bricken up without the amountement of any change in the rate of discount. The English funds, which had ruled dout, at the closing range of yesterday, during the latter part of the discussion, immediately showed an upward tendency on the result being known, and, after exhibiting considerable buoyancy. finally clead at an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. Many of the purchases effected were to cover previous speculative sales. The length of the discussion of the tonk was interpreted as indicating the existence of considerative (city) of the predict of the present has evidently given rise to a feeling of relief, as it affords an indication that the emergency is not consideration. It is shored, moreover, that between now and next, Thursday will be witnessed the arrival of rense Australian supplies of the prediction of the present of the australian supplies of the prediction of the last few days the desire of gold to the continent has received a decided check. To day we heard of no inquiry for expertation. It is shoped, moreover, that between now and next, Thursday will be witnessed the arrival of rense Australian supplies of the prediction of the forc

£25,765,025

10)... 7,106,524 10,837,643 and 1,012,547 Government debt. £11.015,100 Other securities... 2,984,900 Gold coin & bullion 12,388,255 Silver bullion..... Total.....£26,368,255 Total.....£26,368,255

Froprietors capital 24,000,000
Frublis deposits, (including exchequer bills, savings sioners of National Debt, and dividend account). 8,144,209
Other deposits. 11,457,955
Seven day and other bills. 1,001,743

Total......£38.807,032 Total......£38,807,032
Dated the 4th day of October, 1856.
M. MABSHALL, Chief Cash'er.

Dated the 4th day of October, 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cash'er.

[From Galeguanis Messenger, October 12.]

The money market was very flat yesterday, as the speculators apprehended a new rise of ½ on the rate of discount of the Bank of England. But as Consols had slightly improved, there was a rally on our securities. Nothing was officially known about the result of to-day's sitting of the Directors of the Bank of France, but it was considered as certain that the discount would be maintained at 5 per cent, but the bank would renounce the measure concerning the bills at 75 days' date. The Threes have been flat from 64f. 50c. to 64f. 55c., and the other securities remained at the range of yesterday's prices. It was reported at the end of the Bourse that the Directors of the Bank of France had maintained the measure which they had taken last week. The Rellway shares were firm, but without much business. Nothing particular in miscellanies and foreign stocks. The Prom the Liverpool Journal (City Article), Oct, 13.]

The embarrassed state of the money market has found no relief during the present week. Whether the drain of gold is attributable to the casual necessities of the Fank of France, or whether it is a necessary consequence of a pretracted and expensive war, it equally prejudices general trade, and the recollection of its ruinous influence in former years awakens apprehensions of its possible consequences now, which the knowleage that every country in Funcy has, during late years, largely increased its gold circulation, cannot entirely allay. A further advance in the rate of discount by the bank, already raised to 5½ per cent, was expected yeaterday; and the absence of such a measure, arguing its being unnecessary, has already tended to increase public confidence. I or haps on no previous occasion has a pressure like this on the finance of the country occurred, when the stocks of produce have been so small, or when there was os general an absence of commercial speculation or excitement. The demand for cotton

base paper still in circulation, which amounted to 449,713,625ff., at the fixed rate of 100ff. in bank-notes or sliver for 566ff. in State notes. That the affair was a profitable one is certain, for the bank did not think fit to increase its working capital by selling 49,370 of the shares which it still had in hand. At different times warlous dealings took place between the State and the bank; but it will suffice to say, that soon after the institution was founded, the State became the debtor of the bank to the amount of 61,000,000ff. After the year 1848, the State Treasury was completely exhausted, and at various times the bank advanced 55,000,000ff. After the year of the Imperial saltworks was mortgaged. As the bank had such good security for the last-mentioned 55,000,000ff., the State only paid 2 per cent interest. Subsequently the State incurred another debt of 44,000,000ff. After the Finance Department solemnly promised to pay off a certian part of its debt, but we find that the State had borrowed 50,000,000ff. from the bank since November last. The State is now indebted to the lank 240,000,000ff. A you are aware, the State works as security for the above mentioned 55,000,000ff. Its the bank will now code domains to the bank to the value of 150,000,000ff. Its Finance Department has also announced that the 2 per cent interest on the 55,000,000ff. State works as security for the above mentioned 55,000,000ff. The Finance Department has also announced that the 2 per cent interest on the 55,000,000ff. as soon as the transfer of them is made. It appears to be the Intertation of the Finance Department to reduce its cebt to the Bank either to 80,000,000ff. Since, but still its harces have fallen. Among the reasons given for this phenomenon are the two following:—I. No sale of any part or of the whole of the Finance Department to reduce its cebt to the Bank either to 80,000,000ff. Since, but still its harces have fallen. Among the reasons given for this phenomenon are the two following:—I. No sale of any part or of

me that the matter of the Mortgage Bank is settled between the Minister of Finance and Baron Rothschild.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN BELGIUM.

The Monitor Heige publishes the following circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to all the governors of provinces:—

M. I. GOUVERNEEF—The high price of articles of food has placed all nations, and Reigium in particular, in a situation calamitous for the people. This situation properly awakens the most lively and constant solicitude of governments. To meet his exigencies it is fitting that all egrees of the solministrative blerarchy should thow the meetives more active and more intelligent than ever, and should exhibit that real and devotedness which have distinguished the authorities of Belgium during the various crises which the country has passed through in the course of ten yield of the harvest this year. I have already invited you to transmit to me the fullest information you can obtain on this point before the 10th of October, especially concerning wheat, specif, eye, backwheat and potators.

I recommend you new to exercise the most scrupulous care as to the exactness of the indications which you transmit to me, and in the meanwhile to forward me a general sketch of the agricultural situation of your picture.

You will please, also, at the same time exert yourself to discover the quantity of corn, the remains of the last his vest, which is still in the hands of the farmers or merchants. For this purpose consult the most experienced men among the chlest of the various departments. Neglect to useful information upon this important matter, and keep me regularly on coverant with all that relates to it.

Another object for your assiduous care should be to seek the most efficacious and practical means of remelying the privations and sufferings of the working classes,

Cult mission which circumstances impose upon us all.

P. DEDECKER, Minister of the Interior.

BARING BROTHER & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Oct. 12—5 P. M.

The colonial and foreign produce markets have bee dull throughout the week, and prices in some instance have rather a downward tendency. The minimum Ban of England rate of di-count continues at 5½ per cent, a which rate money has been in great request this week but the demand has slackened to-day. Consola leave o at 87½ a 87½ for money, and 87½ for the account Mexican dollars 4s. 11½ d. Bar silver 5s. 1½ d. American caples 70s. 2½ d. South American doubloons 75s. 3d American stocks remain unsaleable, as may be supposed in the present state of the money market, and, encept, a demand for a small amount of Maryland sterlin bonds at 92, we cannot quote buyers for any State stocks Pennsylvania inscriptions are offered at 77; Virgini Sterling 5's at 85; United States 6's, 1862, at 101; Pennsylvania Central Bailroad Bonds, 1st mortg, at 91, 2 mortgage at 81, sterling at 91; New York and Erie at 8: Illinois Central at 71; Michigan Central 8's sterlin bonds at 103.

HERMAN COX AND CO.'S REPORT.

LIVEWINGL, Oct. 12, 1855.

'The advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of Eng

HERMAN COX AND CO.'S REPORT.

Inventor, Oct. 12, 1855. In the advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of English on the 4th inst., to 5½ per cent, together with the anticipation of a further rise yesterday, had a very unfavorable influence on our market throughout the week. The amount of cotton offered and pressed for sale seemed greater than ever, and, in many cases, the best offers obtainable were accepted: buyers have, consequently, had an advantage of fully ½d. on most descriptions of (and an advantage of fully ½d. on most descriptions of (and particularly poor stapled) American cotton. Sea islands, Brazil and Egyptian, have participated in the decline, and must be noted ½d. to ½d. lower. Surats continued in fair request at ½d. decline. To-day there is a fair demand from the trade, with a little more regularity in price. Sales 6,600 bales.

Since the 14th September, when middling upland was quoted at 6½d, our market has declined ½d. per lb., without leading to any increase in the demand either from spinners or speculators; nor can it be expected, while so much uncertainty exists as to the future course of the money market. In Manchester, continued unsteadiness and irregularity prevailed. Boyers operated very cautiously, at a considerable decline from last week. The allied fleets have appeared in force before Odessa, but no intelligence is to hand announcing the bombardment. Nothirg new from the Crimes.

Centrary to general expectation, the directors of the Eank of England passed over yesterday without increasing their rate of discount to 6 per cent. Unless, however, the effica of bullion is arrested, we shall probably see the expected advance made next Thursday. Consols declined yesterday to 86½, but close te-day 87½, ¾.

A. DENNISTOUN AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

bly see the expected advance made next Thursday. Consols declined yesterday to 86%, but close to day 87%, 36.

A. DENNISTOUN AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERCOOL, Oct. 12, 1855.

The general state of the money market has been far from reassuring during the present week. There has been far from reassuring during the present week. There has been, for the first time, some scarcity of money experienced in London, and the demand has been urgent. To some extent this has no doubt been occasioned by the apprehensions which have generally preveiled, of a further advance in the rate of discount. The Bank directors appear to have thus argued; for, notwithstanding a very great demand on them, they yesterday, after a lengthead sitting, adjourned without any further action. At length gold ceases, we are glad to say, to find buyers in the open market, and much of what is now arriving has to be sent to the Bank.

Tade in all its branches has now begun to feel the effect of this great pressure, and, though the ordeal is a severe one, we fear that a great contraction in every department is the only safeguard for the mercantile community in the trying times which are before it.

The Manchester market continues very flat, especially for goods suited to the Indian markets. But there is now no short time, and as cotton falls in price, we suppose we shall hear no more of resort being had to that expedient.

Consols, which were yesterday as low as 86%, have advanced to-day to 88, closing at 87%.

On the 1st inst. the electric telegraph between Ferrara and Rune was opened to the public.

We read in the Roman Journal of the 2d inst.;—
Considering the deficiency of the vintage the Holy Father has prohibited for another year—that is, until Feptember, 1858—the exportation of grapes, must, common wines and vinegar, as also crude tartar. The Mister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree.

G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI, Rome, Sept. 26.

Secretary of State.

moster of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree.

G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI, Reme, Sept. 25.

From Fort Laramale.

(From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 24.)

Letters have been received in this city from Fort Laramele as late as the 19th September. They contain some news of interest, and altogether present the condition of things in that quarter as of a beligrent character.

Capt. A. P. Howe, 4th Artillery, was about being tried by a military court, of which Col. Hofman was President, charged with disobedience of orders, in having failed at the battle of Blue Water to go down the hill after being dismounted to fight on foot, whereby Col. Cooke was deprived of the services of his company during the fight.

Gen. Harney arrived at Fort Laramie on the 17th. The Stoux Indians, it is said, have commenced war in earnest. They attacked a small party of three men, from Laramie, a few days after the battle of Blue Water. They run off the government herd from that post a few days since, and succeeded in getting hirty animals. Johnson was sent after them, but had to give up the pursuit after going some 'ten miles, his horses (broken down ponies) having given out. The greater part of the animals stolen by the Sloux were afterwards recovered. The same Indians attacked some express men from Fort Pierre; they saved themselves and their mail bags, being on facel torses, but they lost all the led horses.

Again—says the letter—the Sloux Indians last night stole cight muies from some people en route to the Stales, encamped near this fort. The ball is now opened, and we may have, and doubtless will have, work ahead. The indians say "come on." They are on White Earth in large numbers, and have seen messages to Gen. Harney to 'cone on with his young men—that they were ready, and wanted his howes—that he had better not come further into their country or he would ery."

Whaten is at Fort Grattan, at Ash Hollow, but goes to Fort Nearney. The chances for a fight are good, but in my opinion the indians will one did here

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—AN EQUESTRIAN CHALLENGE.—The custom of giving prizes at agricultural fairs to lady equestrians, is of ate origin, and we trust has seen its hest days. It has now become nothing botter than refining horse racing, and is doing much to create masculine habits in women. At a late fair in Westmoreland county, Fa., the contest was between Miss Matilds F. Pickings and Mrs. Bartholomew, and after a prolonged exhibition of themselves as jockeys, Miss P. obtained the first prize, bracelets; and Mrs. B. the second, sar-rings. Whereuj on Mrs. B. publishes in all the papers the following:—

Whereur on Mrs. B. publishes in all the papers the following:

A CHALLENGE.

GREENBURG, Oct. 12, 1855.

Mrs. B. of Freeport, challenges Miss Fickings to meet here either here or in Pitt-burg, at the coming fairs, as I can beat you riding in or out of saddle, where fair play is given, and no partiality shown. You are requested to train your horse and bring it. If the above proposition will be accepted, you will drop a line in at the Greensburg post office for publication, and oblige.

If this female jockey has no husband, to provide domestic occupation for her, we hope she may soon get one. Do. to the other lady.—Chicago Times, Oct. 24.

A locomotive on the Michigan Central Railroad exploded at Detroit, on the 21st inst., killing two men, named Jacob Fleming and Robert Ashley.